

REMARKS

Applicant thanks the Examiner for the indication of the allowability of Claims 12-13 and 26-27.

The Examiner rejects Claims 10, 11, 24-25, and 31-34 under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as being indefinite. Claims 31-34 have been canceled. Claims 10-11 and 24-25 have been amended to overcome the rejection.

The Examiner rejects Claims 1-2, 4-5, 8-9, 15-16, 18-19, 21-23, and 28-29 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent Application 2002/0191023 to Chandhoke et al. and Claims 3, 6-7, 17, 20, and 31-34 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Chandhoke et al. and further in view of U.S. Patent 6,222,540 to Sacerdoti.

Applicant respectfully traverses the Examiner's rejections. Chandhoke et al. and Sacerdoti fail to teach or suggest, individually or collectively, at least the italicized features of independent Claims 1, 15, and 29 as set forth below:

1. An apparatus comprising:
a display device, and
a display controller operable to display a first graphical image of tabular data, *accept a user selected range of values for editing of the first graphical image, wherein the range of values are included within the first graphical image, accept a user selected editing function from among a plurality of possible editing functions, and alter the first graphical image to produce a second graphical image, wherein the second graphical image comprises at least one unaltered portion of the first graphical image outside of the selected range and an altered portion of the first graphical image within the selected range, the altered portion being derived from the editing function.*

15. A method of interactively displaying tabular data comprising the steps of:
(A) displaying a first graphical image representative of tabular data;
(B) *accepting a user selected range of values for editing of the first graphical image, wherein the range of values are included within the first graphical image;*
(C) *accepting a user selected editing function from among a plurality of possible editing functions;* and

(D) *altering the first graphical image to produce a second graphical image, wherein the second graphical image comprises at least an unaltered portion of the first graphical image and an altered portion of the first graphical image derived from the editing function.*

29. A computer program product for use with an interactive display system capable of receiving input signals from an input device, the computer program product comprising a computer usable medium having computer readable code thereon comprising:
display code for displaying tabular data on a display as a first graphical image;
code for accepting user input to graphically edit the tabular data, *wherein the user input is a selected range of values for editing of the first graphical image, wherein the range of values are included within the first graphical image; and*
code for altering the first graphical image to produce a second graphical image, wherein the second graphical image comprises at least an unaltered portion of the first graphical image and an altered portion of the first graphical image derived from the editing function.

Chandhoke et al.

Chandhoke et al. is directed to a system and method for developing a sequence of motion control operations. Various embodiments of a motion control prototyping environment application are described. The motion control prototyping environment may be designed to enable a user to easily and efficiently develop/prototype a motion control sequence without requiring the user to perform programming, or without needing to write or construct code in any programming language. For example, the environment may provide a graphical user interface or GUI enabling the user to develop/prototype the motion control sequence at a high level, by selecting from and configuring a sequence of motion control operations using the GUI.

Prototyping can provide a library of operations that are specific to a problem domain and may enable the user to select and execute the various operations from the library. For example, the sets of operations can include a reference operation, a straight-line move operation, an arc move operation, a contoured move operation, and a gearing operation.

The architecture of Chandhoke et al. is interactive with the user. Various interfaces can be provided to the user, such as a plurality of buttons or icons corresponding to requested operations, menu commands, key commands, and voice commands, to permit the user to construct a motion sequence (§§ 0117, 0118, 0126, and 0127).

Although the user can modify a motion control sequence after a graphical program has been generated, the modifications are limited to setting values for default parameters, such as radius, start angle, and travel angle (§§ 0112, 0120, and 0121). These changes are effected using numeric GUI controls, check boxes, and the like. The user can also specify the breakpoints in the motion control sequence, such as by specifying coordinates at which to perform the breakpoint or by specifying the breakpoint graphically (§ 0162).

Notwithstanding the foregoing, Chandhoke et al. does not teach editing only part of an existing graphical image using one of a number of possible editing functions let alone specifying a discrete range of values over which the image is to be edited and outside of which the image is not to be edited by the selected editing function.

Sacerdoti

Sacerdoti fails to overcome the deficiencies of Chandhoke et al. Sacerdoti is directed to a three-dimensional graphics generation and display application that includes an authoring mode screen, which lists database elements that are to be graphically displayed along with a list of variables pertaining to the database elements. The application also presents a menu of graphics attributes. The user determines whether the graphics objects are balls for a scatter plot, bars for a bar chart, pie-shaped elements for a pit chart, or other 3D representation. By clicking on a database variable in the list of variables and dragging it over an attribute on the attribute menu,

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the user can correlate the database variable with the graphics attribute. When the user correlates a variable to a graphics attribute, the correlation is noted by a legend that is displayed with the menu of attributes. The graphics are displayed in an animated 3D presentation with graphics attributes, including their motion over time, determined by the database variables which have been correlated to the attributes. In an alternative embodiment, the user can select variables to be presented, and a programmatic rule interpreter receives the variables and accesses a list of conditional rules to automatically correlate the variables to graphics attributes for presentation.

Accordingly, the claims are allowable.

The dependent claims provide further bases for allowance. By way of example, dependent Claims 7 and 21 are directed to the alteration of the first graphical image to produce a third graphical image, wherein the third graphical image comprises at least an unaltered portion of the first graphical image and an altered portion of the first graphical image derived from a second editing function and wherein the first and second editing functions are applied to the first graphical image over an overlapping range of values and simultaneously display the second and third graphical images to the user to permit the user to select between the second and third graphical images. Although Chandhoke et al. does allow a user to preview the “geometry” of the motion, e.g., velocity profile, acceleration profile, position plots, etc., in advance before commanding the motor to perform the sequence of moves (¶¶ 0043 and 0149), there is no capability to simultaneously display two alternative motion sequences to permit the user to select which of the two to use.

Applicant has added new Claims 35-46 which provide additional bases for allowance. By way of example, dependent Claims 37 and 43 and independent Claim 44 are directed to the

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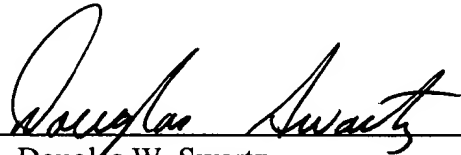
graphical manipulation of affordances on a graphical image to alter parameters associated with the graphical image. Although Chandhoke et al. discloses the alteration of default properties, parameters, and attributes on a motion sequence, the alteration is effected by numeric GUI controls or check boxes. (¶¶0120,0121, 0130, 0131, and 0133).

Based upon the foregoing, Applicants believe that all pending claims are in condition for allowance and such disposition is respectfully requested. In the event that a telephone conversation would further prosecution and/or expedite allowance, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned.

Respectfully submitted,

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